We are at peace with all the world, and have no international complications worth speaking of at present on hand. The State Department has decided that both Canadian mackerel and Mexican pulque ought to be

The country is still able to pay its just debts as they mature, but the probable size of the surplus of Government receipts over Government expenditures for the next fiscal year is not such as to warrant much tariff tinkering. I therefore earnestly recommend that horizontalism be laid upon the table

We need ships, and we need defences for our defenceless coasts and harbors. We need them badly. You cannot be too prompt in attending to this matter.

The disaster predicted by me on a provious occasion as the inevitable result of the continued colunge of the silver dollar has not occurred. I see that I may have been mistaken. Let us therefore suspend judgment for a while.

I hope soon to have the pleasure of announcing the resignation of the Attorney-General, whose explanation of the failure of the Government telephone suit will be found set down at great length and with great labor in the accompanying document from the Department of Justice.

Since my last annual communication to Congress, two great and glorious features of administrative policy have been developed. One is of a personal and domestic nature, but the fact that the country shares the Executive's satisfaction over the event induces me to make this official refercace to its happy inauguration. The other affects my relations with my party rather more directly than with the nation, but I deem it nevertheless proper to notify Congress of my determination that henceforth under a Democratic administration the offices shall be administered by Democrats.

How would that answer? How would that please the people?

Col. Benton's Oratory.

Several hundred miles of editorial have been paid out by the Mugwump journals in vilification of Mr. M. E. BENTON, the Missouri United States District Attorney whom Mr. CLEVELAND suspended and then cut down. A speech said to have been made by Mr. BENTON at Gallatin last October has caused a great cackling among the Muggies on account of its supposed offensive partisanship and abuse of the Administration; and they are still making a great pother over the matter, whimpering over the President's "mistake," and howling for the head of the decapitated Missouri official.

This sort of thing, like everything else which these gentlemen undertake, grows wearmome to other people. We suppose there is no hope of the Mugwumps shutting up, but it can do no harm to mention the facts about the speech which has caused all the row. Col. BENTON asserts that "there is no truth in the report that he has made anti-Administration speeches:" and it is not likely that he makes such speeches without knowing it. If the published report of the Gallatin speech which has caused the Mugwump panie be correct, there is still nothing "I don't agree with Mr. CLEVELAND on the silver question," Mr. Benton is reported to have said. Neither do most of the Southern and Western Democrats; and there is no abuse of the Administration in saying so. "I don't believe in his [Mr. CLEVELAND'S civil service humbuggery." Mr. BENTON is said to have asserted. Nelther do the great majority of Democrats North, East, South, and West. But to pitch into civil service humbuggery is not to abuse the Administration. This is supposed and hoped to be a Democratic Administration, and consequently the civil service humis not a part of it, or at least of the Democratic part of it; and abuse of that humbug is not abuse of the Administration Mr. Benton's language, however, was very mild, too mild to express the prevailing feeling among Democrats in regard to that pompous Chinese futility.

Not only was Mr. BENTON'S Gallatin speech not abusive of the Administration, out it contained this effective compliment to Mr. CLEVELAND: "He is a man of from nerve." There, again, Mr. BENTON, who seems to be a good representative Demoerat, expresses the general Democratic opinion. Whatever else may be said of Mr. CLEVELAND, he certainly has an iron nerve.

The Central Park Plantations.

In every field of administration, small or great, there is nearly always one point upon which, if negligence, blundering, or botch work is fallen into, the more conspicuous the effort of management in all other points the more marked will be its failure. It happens that these emihently critical points are, for the time being, the least apparent to persons new and unskilled in the business.

No boarding houses in this city have shorter lives, or more unprofitable, than those benind brown-stone fronts, distinguished for their grand planes, their wealth of silvered implements, their large and dry napkins, and for the distinguished manners and intellectual conversation that may be enjoyed near the head of their tables, but in whose nether recesses a mess is made in the single point of business of the cooking range. In the management of a steamship company the best catering, the best cooking, and the best waiting counts for nothing if down at the coal bunkers there is indolence in duty, or if an ill-judged economy is practised. In the matter of a church no degree of liberality In respect to stalued glass, music, vestmen eloquence, or hot-air apparatus will make amends for a lack of vital plety.

So, if there be the most skilful management of a park in all other respects, it will be worse than thrown away if its plantations are not sympathetically, knowingly, Boutely, and constantly superintended; their disturbing growth checked betimes, their de sirable growth liberally nourished, and their defects and accidental losses promptly and ingeniously repaired as soon as they become evident. The superintendent of a park con have no more important duty, none, if he is qualified for his office, to which he will more zealously inclined, than that of studying the condition of its plantations.

The present Superintendent of the Central Park has now been so long upon it that the Commissioners would be greatly to blame for keeping him there if they did not believe that by this time he had become thoroughly well informed and fully qualified to instruct them soundly on this most critical point of their duty. They must be prepared, also, to the extent of their ability to put the means unreservedly in his hands that may be found necessary to make him responsible for any further neglect of the proper management of

recent publication of a report from the Superintendent teiling how atroclously the proper care of the plantations has been for many ears neglected, and what is now meossary to be done for them in order to save the Park from rapidly running down in its most essential condition of lasting usefulness, as the most cheering circumstance in the recent history of the department. We cannot but regret that it occurs only at the tail end of the administration of President BERRMAN. Yet, if the other Commissioners are and shall remain of one mind with him, it may happen that the influence that he can use to resc the Park in the post to which he has been called, at the right hand of Mayor Hewire, will be of greater service to the city than al be has accomplished in that from which he

is to be withdrawn.

The measures proposed in the report of the Superintendent cannot be pushed too rapidly. The season for advancing them is ow upon us. Has the Superintendent yet received the needful authority to enter upon them in a well-organized, systematic way? Whatever other work of the department must be put off, whatever other lemand upon its funds must be abated, nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of this one essential duty. If the skating ponds have to be given up for this winter, if the roads must be allowed to become miry, if the growth of the museums must be temporarily checked, if the menagerie must be put on reduced rations, if gas bills must be cut down and police uniforms worn threadbare, there will be no loss from which we cannot speedily recover. The one duty that cannot onger be pottered with is the rescue of the

Harmony and Hominy.

plantations.

"What we want in the Democratic party," says the Hon. ROBERT TAYLOR of Tennessee. is more harmony and more hominy."

We assume that more hominy, being interpreted, means more of the offices than the

Democrate have at present. The expression of such a desire will doubtless be regarded by the Mugwumps as evidence of what they call an unholy appetite for spoils on the part of Democrats. When, however, a Mugwump seeks to get or keep an office he is actuated only by a laudable

ambition to serve his country.

Novertheless, the strong idiomatic language of the new Governor of Tennessee is indicative of a pretty general notion that there are plenty of Democrats more competent to serve the country than the numerous Republicans now in office, and that the latter ought at least to be replaced by Democrate as fast as their terms expire.

Is this too much to expect from the Administration?

An Argument for Reform in Balloting. In the December number of his magazine, the North American Review, Mr. THORNDIKE RICE describes the present system of balloting in England, and contends that with sultable modifications it should be adopted in this country, for he regards our methods of voting as corrupt and degrading.

The English system was established by what is generally known as the Ballot act of 1872, and is based on the methods which have been in use in the Australian colonie for a quarter of a century and more. In the first place, candidates for Parliament are nominated in writing by two registered electors of the county or borough, and with the written assent of eight other registered elec-tors. This "nomination paper" must be delivered to the returning officer by the candidate or his proposer or seconder in person, and that official is required to publish the names of candidates. The ballot paper" consists of a paper containing the names and descriptions of the candidates, and on the back of each ballot is printed a number, which is also printed on the face of a counterfoil attached to it. At the time of voting the ballot paper must be marked on both sides with an official mark, and delivered within the polling station to the voter, whose number on the register of voters is required to be marked on the counterfoil. To make this description clearer Mr. Rice gives this as a specimen

FORM OF PRONT OF BALLOT PAPER. John Brown of 52 George street, Bristol, Merchant) 2 (WILLIAM DAVID JOHES High Eline, Witte, Esq.)

of a ballot paper:

More The counter foil is to have a number to correspond with that on the back of the ballot paper.

FORM OF BACK OF BALLOT PAPER.

No....Election for..... Nore.—The number on the ballot paper is to corre-

The voter takes the properly marked ballot into a private compartment at the polling station, and there, with a pencil provided for the purpose, places a cross on the righthand side and opposite to the name of each candidate for whom he votes. Then, folding it up so as to show the official mark on the back, he leaves the compartment, exhibits the mark only to the presiding officer, and, in his presence, deposits the ballot in the box. Directions for the guidance of the voter are placarded outside of every polling station and in every compartment. If he spoil a ballot paper through inadvertence he can obtain another. Each candidate may appoint one officer to attend at each polling place, and all the officers and agents must take the oath of secrecy. At the close of the polls the boxes are scaled and taken charge of by the returning officer, who opens the boxes and counts the votes in the presence of the agents of the candidates. In case of a tie the returning officer gives the casting vote, but all persons, such as agents, clerks, and messengers, paid for services at an election, are debarred from voting. The costs are paid by the returning officer, who must be reimbursed by the caudidates or their proposers

seconders in equal shares. Mr. Rick thinks that this system of balloting is much superior to our own, but he would use it only as a basis for a radical reform in our method, though he does not undertake to define the modifications which he regards as necessary. He would also adopt the plan of making the expenses of an election a charge upon the public, for the two chief evils of our present system seem to him to be "the unlimited and virtually compulsory distursement of money by the candidate or his supporters, and the frequent failure of the present mode of voting to correctly record the popular verdict." The English and Australian plan of balloting he finds prevents britery and corruption, and the assumption by the State of the expenses of elections would help to purify our poli

ties by taking away from money its power in elections. Of course, if elections were conducted at the cost of the Government some restrictions would need to be imposed to prevent men's placing their names on the list of candidates from mere love of notoriety. In Australia every caudidate is required to deposit a fixed sum before his name is entered. and if he fails to poll more than a certain the plantations. We regard, therefore, their | proportion of the votes obtained by that one

of the successful candidates who receives the smallest number of votes, the deposit is forreited to the State. In England it has been proposed to make any candidate responsible for his own expenses who falls to poll one-eighth of the constituency at least. Another proposition is to require a large

list of endorsing voters, and thus indirectly o "abolish the corruptions of primary polities," for the candidate would be put up by the people rather than by a caucus or nominating convention.

The subject is an exceedingly interesting

one, and Mr. Rice's clear exposition of the methods adopted in England and Australia will bring it into profitable discussion.

The Scandal of the Age.

It seems by an interview with Solisitor-

The Scandal of the Age.

It seems by an interview with Solicitor-General JENES, in the Boston Globe, that the total result of the Executive Pan-Electric suit against the Fell. patent is that it afforts the various councel engaged in conducting it now opportunities to study the law According to Mr. JENES the first fact learned seems to be the following:

"The learned seems to be the following:

"The learned seems to be the following:

"The learned seems for the General Mental Solicity of the State Solicity of Solicity Government. If Mr. JRNKS is a patriotic citizen, he will thank the heavens by which he swears that the influence which entered the Department of Justice and other executive departments in such strength as to capture all the judicial machinery that is under the control of the President has failed ignominiously when brought before the courts The tribunals have not yielded to the assault; and Mr. JENKS and everybody else should b thankful.

The Bell Telephone Company may be the most insatiable monopoly ever created, yet that fact would not prevent the Executive suit against it from being the greatest scandal that has ever shown itself in Washington

It is definitely ascertained that the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress will be 15. In the Forty-fourth Congress it was 60, in the Forty-fifth 13, in the Forty-sixth 16, in the Forty-eighth 84, and in the Forty-ninth it is 43.

The refusal of Mr. BLAINE to take the hand of Mr. EDMUNDS is still a subject of discussion among Republicans. The St. Paul Pioneer Press for example, thinks "it could scarcely e expected that, in another campaign, the friends of Mr. EDMUNDS-and they are enough to turn the scale of an election-would be more forgiving than the friends of Mr. BLAINE would e if Mr. EDMUNDS were a candida

Perhaps not, but as the friends of Mr. BLAINE are the great majority of the Republican party. besides no inconsiderable number of Irish Democrats, while the friends of Mr. EDMUNDS are mainly Mugwumps, there seems no reason why the future action of the EDMUNDS men should enter into the calculations of Republican politicians. There are not Illeronymites enough to count. There is the greatest respec for the talents and the character of the Vermont Senator in his native State, and there, if anywhere, he has a personal following; yet als nalingering in the election 1884 was forgiven, not followed, by the Vermont Republicans. He souldn't carry many Republicans with him then, and he would probably be equally un successful should his political liver again be out of order in 1888.

But will Mr. EDMUNDS be found opposing Mr. Braine in that year?

Having tired out not only the readers, bu also the editors of all the Mugwump dalls newspapers, Mr. DORMAN B. EATON is nov writing interminable letters in defence of civi service reform to the civil service reform trade ournais where they are seen and read by no oody except the professional civil service reformers themselves.

That is as it should be. This weariful man will live to deliver the funeral oration over the corpse of the competitive examination system.

The announcement in Col. McCawLey's annual report that there were 592 desertions in the marine corps during the year is vory suggestive. The total number of enlisted men in the corps is only 1,885, of whom a little more than half are abound ships in commission while the remainder are on duty at the several shore stations. Thus the number of desertions equalled more than one-fifth of the average force. This surpasses even the worst records of army desertions, astonishing as the latter have been. The marines are put on the same footing as the enlisted men of the army, in having a retired tist created for them. so that after thirty years of service they may have for the rest of their lives three-fourths of their pay and of their aubaistence and clothing allowances. It is fair to say, however, that the present report shows great gain over that of the year 1883 when there were 1.887 enlisted men in the marine corps and 564 desertions. That result proba-

bly beats the world's record.

What Mr. Atkins Knews About Its From the Montpelier Aryus and Patrice. The Boston Globe was in error when it said ast week that " Blaine Republicans entered into a com nation to defeat the recleation of Sepator Klimunds. We happen to know that the distinctively Bis and were told by Mr. Blaine himself not to antag

mande, as that might complicate matters in 188 A Triumph of Western Journalism.

From the Rocky Mountain Cyclone. We begin the publication of the Roccay Mour tain Cyclone with some phew diphobloulies in the way. The type phounders phrom whom we bought our out-phit phor this printing ophphice phalled to supply us with any sphe or care, and it will be phour or phire ween hephore we can set any. The initiague was not phound out till a day or two ago. We have ordered the missing letters, and will have to get along without them till they come. We don't lique the look ov this variety ov spelling any better then our readers, but mistax wit happen in the best regulated phamilies, and lith the ph' and c's and x's and q's hold out we shall coop (cound the e hard) the Cyclone whirling aphter a phashion till the

Micelenary Puness Worse to Transfer be-Redes Indians to Alaska. Wassingrou, Dec. 5.—A recent despatch from Ottawa stated that Mr. Duncan, the most successful and famous missionary on the northwest coast of America, and the creator of the model Indian village of McLakatla, in British Columbia, a few miles south of the Alaska boundary, was then on his way hither to solicit from the United States Government permission to transfer his people and their belongings from their present location on Cana-dian soil to one of the islands of the Alexander

Archipelago in southesstern Alaska.

Mr. Duncan is perhaps more widely and favorably known than any resident on the Northwest coast. He is a canny Soot, with administrative powers of a high order. He was commissioned some twenty-five years ago by

and member of the church, and, like Duncan, is resolute.

The efforts of the Government of British Columbia to heat the breach have failed, and now it appears that the Canadian Government is claiming the land on which the Indian houses, which are the private property of their Indian residents, stand. So Duncan and his Indians have resolved to cross the boundary into Alaska and become good republicans. It is to be hoped that the Government will encourage this resolve and give them the privilege of a location at Tongass Indians cannot fail to be beneficial.

THE OLD REPUBLICAN GAME.

Reiring On Definge of the Constitution For the Control Is Amending It. Gen. Husted is preparing a bill for the holding of a Constitutional Convention which he intends to have introduced into the Assem-bly. It provides for the election of 128 delegates, one for each Assembly district in the State, the delogates to be elected by a majority vote. A special election in the spring for this purpose is provided for. It is doubtful if Gov. Hill would sign this bill if it were passed. Its advantage would be wholly to the Republicans.

advantage would be wholly to the Republicans, and would be for them the most favorable bill possible, short of empowering the Assembly and Senate to choose the delegates.

The act of thirty-two years ago provided for the election of thirty-two delegates from the State at large, and no voter could vote for more than sixteen of the thirty-two. There were also four members to be elected from each of the thirty-two Senate districts then existing. Under Gen. Husted's bill the Republicans would have a clear working majority of the Constitutional Convention that could do as it ploased. The delegates would be appointed on the basis of the present antiquated apportionment, made in the interest of the Republican party and retained over its legal time in direct violation of the Constitution. Gen. Husted's bill would allow four delegates to the 55,000 voters in the upper end of New York city and nine delegates to the same number of voters in the interior. It would reduce the labor strength to a minimum and deprive the district minorities of representation.

PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS.

Assemblyman George Zerubbabel Erwin of St. Lawence county will introduce his Woman Suffrage bill into the Assembly again this session. Last session it failed only by a vote or two. Assemblyman Michael Brennan of the Fifth district changed his vote when he roll call was finished. The woman suffragists call Mr. Erwin the hundsomest man in the Assembly.

Benators Commodors P. Vedder and Low are arrange Benators Commodore P. Vedder and Low are arrang-ing to tuke a house together in Albany during the ses-sion of the Legislature. It is becoming more common for Senators and Agremblymen who expect to be sent back to get houses or furnished apartments instead of living in the hotels.

W. G. Laidlaw, Congressman elect from the Thirty fourth district, who takes Sessions's place, is expected to take rank among the funny men of the next House. He is tail, angular, and droil. His friends say he has a great many of Lincoln's traits. His face is solemn and sedate, and be looks supprised whenever becays anything funny. Stephen T. Hopkins of Catskill, Greene county, has

been a lucky man in politics and everything else. He is young, rich, has a house in New York city and another at Catekill, was elected swice to the Assembly from a Democratic county, and now goes to Congress from a Democratic district. He is a Republican. Dr. Swinburne of Albany is considering the advisa-

bility of contesting the seat of Nicholas T. Kase, who was declared elected to Congress. There were more Congress votes poiled Sian votes on the State ticket, and this is one of the grounds that Dr. Swinburns may base his case on. Dr. Swinburne enjoys a fight. He came his long contest with Nolan for the office of Mayor of Albany.

Ex Senator Thomas C. Platt has recovered from his recent illness and is in comparatively good benith. He lives at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and is often seen in the

Jake Sharp looks well. His cheeks are redder and his eyes elearer than when he got the General Bailroad ac passed at Albany. He still talks of his heart and other troubles and drinks his milk regularly.

D. D. Conover, the aid President of the Forty-second Street Bailroad Company, has not given up hope of get ting a cross-town relitiond through Wall street. He ha a plan for a round shout read that would take lawyers business men around to the doors of al

> Out of the Almenae. The iceman's day is done. The coal man's just negun. The maff and parasel Obsoge piaces in the ball. The plumber halls the frost, The oyster hugs his it.

The swimmer swims no more. But in the brilliant hali Speed fete and joeund ball. Gone are the kniyd Pienty the auction bids!

The tennis game is o'er,

The clouds look cold o'erhead, The field flowers all are dead But the bounets bloom anew And the robes are rich in hue. Good by to plain and fleid. New course the snow's white yields Good by, sweet vales and delle. Welcome, the gay sleigh belia

ANOTHER CITY'S SINGS.

The Fight Over the Learn of the Philipset PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.—The passage of the new city charter, popularly called the Bul-litt bill, abolishes the unpopular political ma-chine known as the Gas Trust, and provides a new management and control of the city gas works. There is a Superintendent, who is to be appointed by the next Mayor, the first to hold the office under the new charter. The Rings that control the politics of Philadelphia and govern the city, namely, the Street Rallroad Ring and the Gas Trust Ring, have been

scheming to retain their control over the gas and water works.

A year age they procured the introduction of a resolution into Councils directing the sale of the works and franchise for lighting the city with gas, the minimum price to be accepted being fixed at \$10,000,000, or about one-half being fixed at \$10,000,000, or about one-half the value of the property and franchise. To give the transaction an appearance of equity to the city, a provision was inserted directing an open sale at auction to the highest bidder above \$10,000,000. The promoters of the sale apparently believed that there would be no outside competition, and that a combination with the Street Railroad Ring would check com-petition or opposition from rival Philadelphia capitalists.

In this expectation of obtaining possession

ouiside competition, and that a combination with the Street Railroad Ring would check competition or opposition from rival Philadelphia capitalists.

In this expectation of obtaining possession of the gas works upon their own terms, the enterprising manipulators of the plan were disappointed, as competition from New York appeared, and it became evident that always competition for the works would run their value up tar beyond the sum which the Gas Trust Ring proposed to pay. The plan of a sale to the highest bidder was therefore abandoned, the proposed ordinance authorizing a sale was withdrawn, and it was given out that all action looking to a transfer of the works from the city was at an end.

The Rings then undertook to formulate a scheme by which they could gain possession of the property by a close and direct contract between Councils and a syndicate, without outside interference or competition. The new plan look the form of a proposed lease. The syndicate made a formal offer to lease the works for twenty-five years at a rental of \$1.090,000 on improvement and extension of the works, gas to be furnished to consumers at \$1.50 per thousand. This proposition was referred to the Finance Committee, reported back favorably, and acted upon at a special meeting of the Common Council lest Tuesday. Its passage by the syndicate represented by the Kavarably, and acted upon at a special meeting of the Common Council lest Tuesday. Its passage by the syndicate represented by the Finance of the city than the terms offered by the Philadelphia Bing were furious at this unexpected chock which has wofully disarranged their carofully devised scheme. A New York syndicate represented by the plan in a proposal for a lease on better terms for the city than the terms offered by the Philadelphia Bing were furious at this unexpected result, and used very unparliamentary language in denunciation of the New York syndicate represented by the Bullitt bill is had. Those that favor the lease to the Philadelphia Rings, who aiready rule this

JONES RIVER OVER AGAIN.

Further Light on Capt. Willard Claster, his

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As Capt. Willard Glazier's friends take exception to the term "charintan," which you have applied to him, perhaps they will find some conand fraud," which is applied to him in the folreceived from the Rev. J. A. Gilfilan of White Earth, Minn., for many years past missionary to the Ojibway Indians. The facts brought out by Mr. Glifflian will also help your readers to judge whether or not the terms fit:

by Mr. Gillilin will also help your readers to judge whether or not the terms fit:

In May, 1881, in company with Prof. W. W. Cocke, new of the University of Vermont, Burington, V. I. I visition, and the University of Vermont, Burington, V. I. I visition, and the University of Vermont, Burington, V. I. I visition, and the University of Vermont, Burington, V. I. I visition, and the University of Vermont, with an Indian humby Shawunukumig (or Southern Grund) for guide. We passed by the small long lake or burington, which sarvey seems to me correct, then followed the stream running out of same for a white, Prof. Gooke measured the same stream and found it eighteen inches acrosa. We were aware that it was the infant Mississippi, our ginde having onlide our attention to the little lake and told us its warning officers in the lake I relied Lake. Withpile from the Sishop of this diocese. Crossing the little stream we soon came to Kik Lake. I inquired of our guide, and he told me that the Indians had no name either for Lake Withpile or the present lake, which I thou consideration, named Lake Breck, from a very great had good man, the first infasionary to the Chippeven Indians of this region. I affect ward acceptained, however, that there was an Indian mane for the internal lake, some of them at least, and that they call it, some of them at least, and that they call it, some of them at least, and the they call it, some of them at least, and the they call it, some of them at least, and that they call the stream from projects out from it. like a finger from a hand. After going along it for some distance we saw the stream flowing from it into Lake Itaaca, and came to that lake itself. saw the stream flowing arous to came to that lake itself.

We reached the lake on May 19, 1881, I think, and a few days ster a little account of our trip was published in the Minnersta Missionery, a monthly paper still published at Fa tosuit, Minn, in which I gave the above tished at Fa tosuit, Minn, in which I gave the above the lake at Fa tosuit, Minn, in the lakes respectively. names of Whit pic and Breek to the lakes respectively. From Lake Itasca it went to Leech Lake, and everybody there heard that I had been to Lake Itasca and Elk Lake; and when (lineler came to Leech Lake wo months siter he heard of our party having been there before him, from the missionary at Levell lake, my associate; and I am sure read the printed account in the Minnesota Missionary of our visit to, and maning, what he call lake tipzier. I will add that it took me just one day good I think in theme yabout \$2.25 out of my usual course to yo aside to see lakes Whitple, Brock, and liace, about which this mughty here makes such a noise and talls two continents with the report of his ex-

Insecs, about which this implies here makes such a noise and talls two continents with the report of his exploits.

I have also inquired of his guide. Chenewagesic, without here were the mount of the speeches, &c., attributed to him existed only in the imagination of tinis fraud. When his account of his pretended discovery was published in the St. Paul Pioner-Press, and while he was still in Minnesota the nece \$ it of our visit to lake I takes. Brock, and Whipple was reprinted, or the material part of it, in the very mextassue of the Pioner-Press, from the account which had been printed in the Sinsernos Missionary months before. No he immediately saw, as he tist known before had been printed in the Sinsernos Missionary months before. No he immediately saw, as he tist known before his before him; yet he usable shringly kept on classing his false honors. Instead of heing known thing to make a boast of, there is and was no more difficulty in going to Lake I takes and how known the big price at the ordinary rates and the Indians to page them for taking one to Lake I takes and back from much, and instead of the \$10,000 ejent, \$500 would be a big price at the ordinary rates and the Indians to page them for taking one to Lake I takes and back from much, and handle he imposed on by such an unmitigated impostor and fraud.

For myself, I will say that I was at first in-

sheald be imposed on by such an anunitigated impostor and fraud.

For myself, I will say that I was at first inclined to think Capt. Giazler simply imporant and conceited. I am now satisfied that he deliberately planned an outrageous fraud upon American journalists and scholars. The most amazing thing is that he should find any person of character to aid and abethim. Mr. dillitian says that Giazlor knew while at Leoch Lake in July, 1881, of the wisit of the missionary's party to the sources of the Mississippi in the May before. It could not be otherwise. At the agencies and missionary stations on the frontier anch things are not forgotten in aixty days. Bolow i will show that he also knew of the risit of Mr. A. H. Slogfried to Lake Itasca and Elk Lake ("Lake Glazier"), which was made two years before, in 1879. The account of Mr. Siegfried's visit was published in full in Lippinoti's Hagazine for Aucust, 1880. That Capt. Glazier knew that his claim was false and fraudulent before he made it is shown by the following catracts—"abartactions." I should say; yet he started out in 1881 to discover what he knew was already known in 1879.

he knew was already known in 1879:

A. R. skepried, is Lippin-Capit. Capit. Claifer, in American course Required, in American course Required as a constant course and constant course and constant course and constant course of the sensity of the sens was given a course of the sens was given a constant course of the sens was given as a country of the sens was given and the editorial to the country of the sens was given after the sens was given

This is only the petry larceny of plantarism, but it shows a mind as prone to charlataury and fraud as the sparks are to fly upward HENRY D. HARBOWER.

Worse than the Mheumation. From the Washington Critic

"Daniel," remarked the President, as he sat in an easy chair before his domestic fire, with his rheat-math leg; resting arress an extomian. "Yes, aire," responded the faithful and watchful pri-vale secretary. "This rhoumatism is a d-, excuse me, a dreadful

"This ricumbated by the proposition newspapers can make missace"."
"Yes eire"
"Buy you think the opposition newspapers can make any capital out of it Danies?
"I don't see how they can, sire"
"I don't see how they can, sire"
"I fowners not, Daniel, but they always manage to get there just the same "
"I have the plant of the same "
"I have the so to yes, thaniel, in your guilaless innecence and perfect faith in your choof; but it is in my knoss, Daniel, and that will be their hold."
"How, site?"

Daniel, and that with be their non"flow, sairs?"
"liow, Baniel? Why, the ghouls will call it a case of
"liow, Baniel? Why, the ghouls will call it a case of
Banio-1s Rib-umatica Civilervicereformia, the invariable symptoms being weakness in the knees. Oh! Danjel, Daniel, the pain is nothing; it is the appearance of
things that tortures me." Nothing Like It. There is no such other compendium of news or mirror of coutemporary tustory as Tax Wasary Ses. \$1 a year. THE BILL FOR EMBALHING CRN. GRANT'S BODY.

Eclares & Ca.'s Just Claim for Work Under

Dr. Donglas's Supervision From the Dally Saratogian, Nov. 27.

Prom the Datty Saratosian, Nos. 27.

The New York Times of Monday contains a remarkable article in reference to the bill of Holmes & Co. of this village for the services rendered by them in laying out and embalming the remains of Gos. Great. The article seems intended to excuse the indifference of Col. Frad Grant to the just oktims of Heimes & Co. for services generally considered of so sacred a character as to require immediate personal attention, and the failure of Undertaker Morritt to pay, out of the munificent sum of \$10,000 allowed to him by the Government, the share properly belonging to Holmes & Co. for their services.

The facts, as we learn them from the best authority, are that on the morning of the 26th of July, W. J. Arkell telegraphed to Holmes & Co. to come immediately to Mount McGrecor with the ascessary appliances for laying out and embalming the body of Gen. Grant. Is response to this summons Mr. Holmes immediately went to Mount McGregor with the assistants and the necessary casket and appliances. Arriving there they immediately took charge of the body, washing and purifying it and clothing it with suitable garments and laying it out in the casket brought by Mr. Holmes and arrived soon after D o'clock in the forencom. Holmes & Go., with the assistance of Dr. R. C. McEwen and under the supervision of Dr. Douglas, proceeded to take such measures for preserving the body of the dead General as are most approved in the practice of modern embalming. Such decompasing fluids as could be withdrawn were extracted and the brachial and famoral arteries flied with embalming fluids, and these labors were diligently continued until about 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when they were completed. During this time Col. Fred Grant was frequently in the room, consulting with Dr. Douglas and the Rev. Dr. Newman and personally cognizant of the whole proceeding.

Dr. McEwen and Mr. Holmes then repaired to the hotel for dinner, and while at dinner Un-

Mr. Holmes could not proceed to the representatives of Gen. Grant, as no administrator or executor had been appointed. He therefore applied to Mr. Arkell, who was the person through whom he was originally employed.

This safair coming to the knowledge of a reporter, the facts were made public by The Sun, and this expose was accompanied with an offer on the part of The Sun to pay the bill. This led to a full statement by Holmes & Oo. published Oct 8, with a statement by The Sun that its offer was still open. The facts, together with interviews with Col. Grant on the subject, were widely published North and South, butstill no offer was made by Ool. Grant to pay or arrange this claim.

On the 11th of October The Sun paid the bill, and then for the first time Col. Grant evinced any willingness to give it the slightest attention, and since then he has been very eager to pay it.

The article in the New York Times contains a violent and abusive personal attack upof Mr. Ebenezer Holmes, as though it was accossary to

The article in the New York Times contains a violent and abusive personal attack upon Mr. Ebenezer Holmes, as though it was accessary to slaughter him to save somebody. His claim is represented as "blackmailing in color and in no way meritorious." It is stated "that Mr. Holmes was under the influence of liquor at the hotel," and finnily that "Mi. Holmes was drunk at the hotel that evening and was going to and coming from the bar all the time; anxioty was fell lest he should insist upon going to the cottage and create an unseemity scandal there by his condition and appearance."

It is difficult to understand the object of the Now York Times in making such an unrecions attack upon private character. Mr. Holmes is one of our most cellimable citizens, and his exone of our most estimable citizens, and his ex-emplary charactor and strictly temperate hab-its are wholly inconsistent with such calumni-ous charges, and besides several of our citizens who were at Mount McGregor know them to be absolutely untrue. The New York Times must be one of those newspapers to which President Cleveland referred when he made his lamous speech at the Harvard College banquet.

by the Czar. The result will probably be a severe crisis in the trade, but Englishmen may, perhaps, for once con gratulate M. Katkoff on a great financial victory.

Ouleutated to Annoy Office Sockers. From the Pittsburgh Dirpatch.

Attorney-General Casaidy at one time was analysed very much by seople solinising his influence in securing favors at the State capital. He patience was tried teyoud further enderance one meriting, and he received to recent to a place of stratecy that would posrevolved to resert to a page who troubled him. A man ably suppress the people who troubled him. A man about afterward entered his edite, and, introducing himself, said:
"Mr. Cassidy, I believe that if I can secure the favor of your influence."
"What favor " interrupted Mr. Cassidy, staring at the man.

There is a vacancy up at the Capitol—

What Capitol T. Mr. Cassidy again interrupted.

What Capitol T. Mr. Cassidy again interrupted.

Why, "ejaculated the man, catching his breath," the

"Why," e jaculated the man, catching his breath, "the State Capitol—"
"What State".

By this state the caller's ayes were beginning to buige out on his check, and his astemishment was increased by the wild stare of Mr. Cassidy.

"You misarprehend me, I gues," he began, and he shirted his chair eleer.
"What guess"

"I guess you are crasy," said the man, warming up, and I in not treshie you. Good merriary.

What morning? "Whispered Mr. Cassidy, as if his energies were completely exhauted.

Some to the d—I, will you? I guess you haven't get any indicates anyhow."

"What mean slaumed the door after him and didn't guite man also med the door after him and didn't

Mrs. Paliman's Private Thantre

From the Chicago Matt.

There is before long to be given at Mrs. George

There is before long to be given at Mrs. George & Pollinan's house, in the beautiful theairs there, a drametic entertainment in which several of the apper ten thomand in the city are to be directly futersated, and many mere indirectly. Among the ladies who will take part are Mrs. Beginned DeKwon daughter of C. S. Farwall: Mrs. Robert McDornlot Cataghter of M. Joseph Beddit; and several control of the second pretty more of the second pretty more of the second pretty more more accounted to the second pretty more of the second pretty more of the second pretty more of the second pretty more description of the best-known of the rest of gospito the effect that one of the best-known of the fermion can really insured to follow the reamine of certain case of the stage for good. It is said that sie will some time in February appear at one of the large down-town theatres apported by a well-selected sampany, so that a fair test may be made, with all the theatrical and professional surroundings and with the public to the satis in front, of her histricula ability. The lady comes from a militionant featily.

This is a Muffale Johe. From the Bufulo Courter.

If you want to be very new, and at the same whisper: Say, we don't say chestnut any longer in Buffalo. The got a new reg." of course look disgusted at the turn the con-This will change his facial expression to one of agrprice, and then you crush him.

"You don't see where that comes in, do you?"
He is interested by this time and answers promptly.
"No, where?"
The only answer to this last query is " at the depot,"
and if your victim don't laugh, you can.

ARMY LAWS AND COURTS.

Col. Idober's Suggestions of Improvements to the Administration of Military Justice, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- Since the highest udicial officer in the army, Judge Advocate General Swaim, is himself now under coarse tion and sentence of court martial, the acting Judge Advocate-General, Cel. Guide N. Lieber, furnishes the annual report of his corps. It should be said, by the way, that Gen. Swaim is not subjected to a wholly unendurable punishment, as he has half pay, with no official duties to perform, leaving him free for other occupa-tions, while ten years hence, unless his sus-pension should be sconer revoked, he will go on the retired list with three-fourths pay. Col. Lieber meanwhile is strongly of the opin-ion that it is time to revise the articles of war

On the same immediately to Mount McCreect
with the secondary appliances for the first of
the same appliances for the first in several important particulars. He holds that Judge Advocates should be excluded from secret sessions of courts. If this recommenda-

... The Chicago Mail says that in polite society now in Chicago fashions that were in vegos once, but which are now tabooed, are signifully re-

-Ubezia Siston of Fayette county, Ga., has been twice married. His first wife bore him eighteen children, and the present Mrs. Slaton twelve more. He confesses bimself unable to remember all their names in the order of their birth. Five of his boys were in one

-For years a loon has had its home on the Schuylkili near Philadelphia, but the other day it flew into the Zoological Gardens and was captured. Around its neck was a little silver collar on which was engraved "Nemo the hermit, 1874" The head keeper of the gardens says that he has no doubt about the bird's great age.

—Ham West, being intoxicated, was ac-

rested and locked up in the Luting, Texus, tail the other evening. During the night some one broke open the jail door and stole the sleeping prisoner's money and watch. West was found all right in the morning, but -Several weeks ago the body of a man

aupposed to be Jacob Beardamore of Berries county, Mich., was found near Buchanan. It was not Mr. Beards more, however, and when he returned home the othe day well and hearty he found he shock of his death had turned his wife's black hair white and unbal-anced her mind so that she did not know him. -A Kentucky lady of large experience is

reported as saying that there is hardly another city of its size, North, East, South, or West, where social rules are so lax as they are in Louisville. Almost my man with a gentlemently appearance and good address can with little effort get into society there; and the young women are protected very little by their mothers. Hence plenty of scandal. -The first Christian burini of a Chinaman

in Pittsburgh took place on Tuesday. These rates were held in the chapel of a Presbyterian church. The dead man was Yee Hing, who had committed suicide, and the stev. Dr. McKibben said that he had no don't that he had been driven mad by the persecutions of the heathen Chinese of the city, who practically estrable their countrymen who profess Christianity. -The sons of Mrs. John Benner of St.

Louis a few weeks ago spoke to her about the hirthday dinner they meant to give her on her ninety-first birthday. Although in good beaith the old lady said: "No boys. Instead of a dinner it will be a funeral. No, boys. Instead of a dinner it will be a funeral. No attention was paid to this, but soon after Mrs. Beaner began to fail, and just as she had producted, on her ninely-first birthday bur soon assembled at her funeral. -Several years ago an attack of scarlet

fever left Katle Martin of Aabley, Pa., wishout the power of speech. She was a devout Catholic girl, and prayed that she might be orgal. She beard of the curea effected by visits to the famous Knock Chapel in Ireland. but, being ton pour to go there, sout for some of the places from its walls. On Sunday test she maked some in water and drank it freely. Then who spent the even-ing in prayer, and on Monday morning awoke perfectly -Thaddens Fowler of Seymour, Cons., who died recently, was a Yankes of the Yankees for an vention. He invented machines for sticking pine in paper, for manufacturing fron pins, for sorthus for making pine, head and all, at a single str making needles, for pointing wire, for unking horse-shoe natis, for sharpening horse-olipping machines, and

for stamping metal. He also invented a resping and binding machine, and the "sowing berd" used on ladge" work tables. He died poor. —Frank Hatton, once Postmaster-General, now added of the Chicago Matt, tells how he entisted for the war. He was but a boy, and thought it would be fun to run away from his home in Cadir, Ohto, and join a regiment at Xania, in which his brother in law was a a regiment at Xenta. In which his brother-in-law was a Captain. It was awfully rainy and muddy, and after a night in camp the boy had enough and asked the Cap-tain to telegraph to his father, saying that he was in easing, and asking what to do. Frank confidently ax-pected to get orders to return home before he was worn in: but, to his horror, the telegram that done from his stern and patriotic father read, "Ewear him in," and he was wern in and served four years.

he was swern in and served four years with hope -W. R. Sonner of Fort Worth, Tex., has a mad stone that has been used over one hundred times and with success. It has a history. In 1848 Capt. Wilson of Albaims killed a white deer, and, knowing the Indian theory, looked in its stomach, and there found a stone as large as a goose egy that resembled a petrified apoing. This was the mad seons. The Indian theory is that the white deer is more susceptible to vegetable poisons taken into the stomach when easter with grass than other animals. To preserve the life of the subhan other animais. To preserve the life of the mai, nature has placed in the stemach this porous stone. which absorbs the poison, neutraines it and saves the deer's life. The stone, applied to a site into which poison has been injected, at once draws it out, and when its pores are filled drops off. Being soaked in milk the stone terrelies.

milk, the stone is made pure again, and ready for au-BROOTING MIAGARA. There was a little girl Who took a little wirl.

And right through the Rapids she was carried; lier object was pinin. She dared not lar vain. And the sent thing you know the 'li be married.